



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

tine officer for the island of Cuba. This vessel arrived at Caibarien with all well on board and no sickness en route from Port Elizabeth, South Africa, being fifty days out from port of departure. The vessel was not granted pratique at Caibarien on account of the presence of plague at Port Elizabeth. It was disinfected at Habana and released after twenty-four hours. Careful examination failed to show the presence of rats, and as the vessel loaded and discharged cargo in open bay at Port Elizabeth it is likely that there were none on board. The vessel was destined for Europe.

Reports from Matanzas—Mortality statistics.

Passed Assistant Surgeon von Ezdorf reports, June 1, as follows: During the week ended May 30, 1903, twelve vessels received bills of health prior to sailing for ports in the United States. Twelve deaths were reported in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, making an annual rate of mortality for the week of 13 per 1,000. The chief causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis, 2; broncho-pneumonia, 1; nephritis, 1; arterio-sclerosis, 2; encephalitis, 1; cerebral hemorrhage, 1; heart disease, 1; other causes, 3.

No quarantinable disease was reported in this district.

Report from Santiago—Mortality statistics—Water supply.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, May 26, as follows: During the week ended May 23, 1903, bill of health was issued to 1 vessel bound for the United States. No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Mortality statistics for the week ended May 23, 1903.

| Causes of death. | Number. |
|----------------------------------------------|---------|
| Remittent fever | 1 |
| Pernicious fever | 1 |
| Tubercle of lungs | 4 |
| Organic heart disease | 2 |
| Arterio-sclerosis | 1 |
| Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years) | 5 |
| Intestinal obstruction | 1 |
| Icterus, graye | 1 |
| Dropsy | 1 |
| Ill-defined or unspecified diseases | 1 |
| Total | 18 |

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 21.76 per 1,000. Estimated population, 43,000.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, May 25, as follows:

Plague.

Turkey.—The cases of suspected plague which have occurred at Zobeir have been declared by the medical officer of Bassora to be true bubonic plague. Up to the 9th of May there had occurred at that place 28 cases of plague and 18 deaths. In the neighboring district of

Messayda 9 cases of plague, with 7 deaths, have occurred since the 24th of April.

Egypt.—On the 6th of May another case of plague was registered in Port Said. In Borgayah (District Minieh) there occurred 1 case of plague and 1 death during the week ended May 8, and in the District Magagha there were registered 8 cases and 5 deaths.

French Indo-China.—Between the 22d and 28th of April there were registered at Hanoi 18 deaths from plague.

Mauritius.—During the period from March 13 to April 2 there occurred on the island 1 case of plague and 1 death. The last case registered was on the 19th of March.

British South Africa.—According to the weekly bulletin issued in Cape Colony, there were registered between the 5th and 11th of April 12 cases of plague in Port Elizabeth and 3 cases in King Williams Town.

Cholera.

Turkey.—According to the official weekly bulletin, there occurred in Damascus, between the 27th of April and 8th of May, 8 cases of cholera and 7 deaths. There had been registered altogether, up to the 11th of May, since the commencement of the present epidemic, 92 cases of cholera and 81 deaths.

Dutch India.—According to official reports there were registered in Batavia, between March 14 and April 1, 6 cases of cholera (with 4 deaths). In Soerabaya there occurred between March 8 and April 4 4 cases of cholera (with 2 deaths). Within the Government district of Celebes there were recorded, between the 1st and 10th of March, at Binamoe 18 cases of cholera (with 18 deaths). In Kadjang there occurred within the same period 82 cases of cholera (with 56 deaths). In Balangnipa, between the 11th and 20th of March, there were registered 7 cases of cholera and 6 deaths.

Death rate of Berlin.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended May 9 was higher than in the two foregoing weeks, and amounted, calculated upon the year, to 16.3 per thousand of the population, this rate being considerably higher than that for the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to only 14.9. Three-fourths of the large German cities, however, showed less favorable figures than Berlin, the death rate of the following towns, among others, being higher than that of this city, namely: Dresden, Leipzig, Hanover, Magdeburg, Cologne, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Munich, Stuttgart, Königsberg, Breslau, as well as Paris and Vienna. The following places had a lower rate than Berlin, viz: Hamburg, Düsseldorf, Charlottenburg (12.9), Schöneberg (with 12.4 per thousand), also London. The increase in the number of deaths since the foregoing week was exclusively confined to children in the first year of life, the number of deaths among the higher age classes remaining relatively low. The rate of mortality among infants rose from 3.9 to 5.2 per year and mille. This rate, however, did not amount to much more than half that of Breslau and Munich. Acute intestinal diseases showed no important change, causing 40 deaths. There was, however, a noticeable increase in the number of cases of acute disease of the respiratory organs, which claimed 64 victims. Phthisis pulmonalis caused 73 deaths. There were registered also 4 deaths from